

137-58-4-7149

Designs of Medical Instruments Suitable for Production by Cold Extrusion

of reduction are required, the pressing is done in a number of passes with high-temperature annealing performed between passes. Methods of calculating the initial blank and of designing the non-operating elements of the instrument, also examples of typical products manufactured in this manner, are presented.

1. Medical instruments--Production    2. Metals--Extrusion--Applications    Ye. L.

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240610008-9

"The President of the United States  
and the U.S. Navy, Admiralty and  
Intelligence, and the  
Dir-L. S. Security, etc.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240610008-9"

PETROVA, Ye.N., professor; ZHELEZNOV, B.I.; kandidat meditsinskikh nauk;  
BILYONOK, V.K.

Diagnostic value of the cytologic method of studying vaginal smears  
in ovarian dysfunction. Lab.delo no.4:3-6 Jy-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Iz instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. L.G. Stepanov)  
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(OVARIES, diseases,  
diag., vaginal smears)  
(VAGINAL SMEARS, in various diseases,  
ovarian dysfunct.)

PETROVA, Yelizaveta Nikolayevna

[Histological diagnosis of uterine diseases; investigation of test scrapings of the endometrium and of excisions of tissue from the cervical neck; practical manual for physicians] Gistologicheskaiia diagnostika zabolеваний матки; issledovanie probnykh soskobov endometriia i ekstaizii tkani sheiki matki; prakticheskoe rukovodstvo dlia vrachei. Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 161 p. (MIRA 13:3)  
(UTERUS--DISEASES)

PETROVA, Ye.N.

Effect of anesthetisation on postoperative fatal pulmonary complications in major gastric operations. Vest. Khir. Grekova 70 no.4:28-32 1950.  
(CIML 20:1)

1. Of the First Surgical Clinic of the State Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians (Head of Department -- N. N. Petrov).

PETROVA, Ye.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Gastrostomy in cancer of the esophagus. Vest.khir. 75 no.4:94-98  
Mys '55.  
(MIRA 3:8)

1. Iz 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. N.N.Petrov) Gosudar-  
stvennogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey im. S.M.Kirova.  
(ESOPHAGUS, neoplasms,  
surg., gastrostomy)  
(STOMACH, surgery,  
gastrostomy in cancer of esophagus)

YEGOROVA, L.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk. (Moskva); PETROVA, Ye.N.,  
(Moskva)

Antihyaluronidase of blood in collagen disease treated with cortidone  
and ACTH. Klin. med. 35 no.1:63-69 Ja '57 (MIRA 10:4)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey i gosпитal'noy terapii (dir.-prof. Ye. M.  
Tareyev) sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta i Moskovskogo  
ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova i laboratorii  
Chetvertogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR  
(nach.-prof. A.M. Markov)

(COLLAGEN DISMASES, blood in  
antihyaluronidase level in cortisone & ACTH ther.)  
(HYALURONIDASE antag.)

antihyaluronidase level in blood in collagen dis.  
during cortisone & ACTH ther.)  
(CORTISONE ther. use

collagen dis., eff. on antihyaluronidase level in  
blood)  
(ACTH ther. use same)

FETALIN, I. A.

LAVSKIY, G.K., professor. (Moskva); BORISOVA, V.V. (Moskva) ;  
PETROVA, Ye.N. (Moskva)

Changes in the penicillin content of blood, urine and bile.  
Klin. med. 35 no.2:80-83 P 1957  
(MIRA 10:4)

1. Iz bol'nitsy Chetvertogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdravookhraz-  
neniya SSSR (nach. upravleniya - prof. A.M. Markov, nauchnyy  
rukovoditel' - prof. G.K. Lavskiy) i TSentral'noy laboratorii  
(zav. - prof. P.P. Aver'yanov)

(PENICILLIN, determ.  
in blood, urine & bile after admin. of various doses)

AUTHORS: Gol'dshteyn, A. L; Stasinevich, D. S; Petrova, Ye. I; SOV/65-58-9-7/16  
Gladchenko, A. F.

TITLE: Comparing the Effectiveness of Additives which Prevent  
the Sedimentation of Lead Deposits in Ethylated Petrols.  
(Sravneniye effektivnosti prisadok, preolotvritshayushchih  
vypadeniye svintsovyykh osadkov iz etilirovannyykh benzinov)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Mysel, 1982, No. 2,  
pp 35 - 37, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Anti-oxidants such as 2,4,5-trialkylphenols and N-substi-  
tuted paraminophenols are used predominantly for this  
purpose; parahydroxydiphenylamine (N-phenylparaminophenol)  
(Ref. 1 and 2) are used in the USSR and 4-butylaminopheno-  
phenol and 2,6-di-tert.-4-methylphenol (BMP) in the USA  
and other Western countries. The authors compare the  
effectiveness of BMP and of parahydroxydiphenylamine as  
stabilisers preventing the sedimentation of lead deposits  
in ethylated aviation fuels. Their effect as inhibitors  
was also tested. Samples of the fuel were heated in  
sealed glass ampules over a water bath. The concentration  
of the stabiliser was so adjusted that its concentration  
in the fuel = 0.002, 0.004 and 0.003%. Data on the  
effectiveness of the investigated stabiliser in various

Card 1/2

SOV/SS-5B-2-5/13

Comparing the Effectiveness of Additives Which Prevent the Separation  
of Lead Deposits in Ethylated Petrols.

types of fuel is given in Table 1. The small quantities of BIT and piperidine added to the stabilizer is indicated in Table 2; later, the stability of fuel mixtures containing equal quantities of BIT and piperidine will be shown. The fuels were mixed in the ratio 1:1. It was established that the addition of 0.004% of BIT ensures high stability (time of stability against separation of deposits exceeds 24 hours). At equal concentration, piperidine stabilizer is more efficient than BIT. It was also found that increased stability resulted when the two anti-oxidants were added to the fuel. There are 9 Tables and 7 References: 4 Soviet and 3 English.

1. Fuel additives--Effectiveness
2. Antioxidants--Performance
3. Lead deposits
4. Combustion chambers--Deposits

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Koritskiy, Yu.V. Candidate of Technical Sciences  
Petrova, Ye.N. Engineer

TITLE: The Bonding Power of Impregnating Varnishes  
(Tsementiruyushchava sprochnost' propitivnykh lakov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti 1959 No. 1, pp 34-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Armature end-windings are liable to damage if they are not consolidated by the impregnating varnish. The bonding-power of the impregnating varnish is particularly important when the windings are of enamelled wire which does not bind together so easily as cotton-covered wire. The method used in the All Union Electrical Engineering Institute imeni "Lenin" to determine the bonding power is described. The test samples are made up of bundles of six identical wires into which a seventh similar wire is inserted to a depth of 15 mm. The joint is bound with wire 0.5 mm diameter. Specimens prepared in this way are impregnated once with varnish dried in the appropriate manner and matured for 24 hours at 120°C. Measured tensions are applied to the seventh wire to determine bonding power at different temperatures after thermal ageing or after exposure to sunlight. Preservative

Card 1/4

SOVZETSK 1972

### The Bonding Power of Impregnating Varnishes.

medium. Preliminary tests indicated the suitable test results and the number of samples that should be tested. These tests were made on six groups each containing six specimens of wire grade PEL 1.6 mm diameter impregnated with oil bitumen varnish 4-7. The test results given in Fig. 1 follow a normal Gaussian distribution, i.e., that the mean error can be calculated by the usual formula. The bonding power was found to be 12 kg and the mean error 0.88 kg or 7.3%. This value was considered satisfactory particularly as the scatter was even smaller for varnishes of greater bonding power. Results of determinations of the bonding power of various armatures and all grades of enamelled wire in the initial condition at room temperature are given in Table 1. The varnishes and the wire enamels are identified only by three letters. The selection of drying times for the various varnishes is discussed. The relationship between the bonding power of different varnishes and their composition and characteristics is discussed. Wire grade 4-7 was

Card 2/4

The Bonding-Power of Impregnating Varnishes

SOV/110-59-5-9/25

impregnated with various organic varnishes. The bonding-powers are plotted against temperature in Fig 2. Corresponding curves for various silicone varnishes are seen in Fig 3. Likewise the consequences of ageing organic varnishes for various times at 135 and 160°C are indicated in Fig 4. The results of tensile tests on specimens impregnated with the varnishes referred to in Fig 4 after 720 hours ageing at 135 and 160°C are given in Table 2. The bonding-power of silicone varnishes applied to wire grade PEL changes during ageing at 180°C in the manner plotted in Fig 5. The wire enamel was found to be undamaged even after ageing at 180°C provided it was covered with varnish, but where the enamel was not protected it was cracked. It is concluded that the procedure used to determine the bonding power of impregnated varnishes is an objective qualitative method that facilitates correct choice of impregnating varnish for particular operating conditions. It is found that a given varnish may perform differently on different grades of wire. On wire grade PEL varnish 4# has a

Card 3/4

SOV/110 79 7 9/25

The Bonding Power of Impregnating Varnishes

low initial bonding power which falls off rapidly as the temperature is increased. The organic varnishes with the best temperature characteristics are grades ML 92 and AF 1PM. Varnishes of the K series have high bonding power initially. The best results were obtained with varnish K 54 without dryer and varnish K 4- dried at 200 C. There are 5 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: 16th January 1954

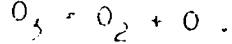
Card 4/4

AUTHORS: Petrova, Ye.N. and Chagin, N.M. (Moscow) BOV/24-58-4-15/39  
TITLE: Protection of Windings of Electrical Machinery from Breakdowns (Zashchita obmotok elektromashin ot protcya)  
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 4, pp 90 - 91 (USSR)  
ABSTRACT: Breakdown of high-voltage insulation is usually preceded by oxidation of the material of the conductors and this indicates that the purely physical phenomenon of breakdown is preceded by chemical phenomena. The authors of this paper investigated the ignition coil of a motor-car. Usually, ignition coils fail as a result of breakdown .n the turns near to the core. This breakdown is preceded by the conductor turning green, which indicates that oxidation processes proceed in the area of the densest magnetic flux of the coil; this is confirmed by intensive corrosion of the core itself, which is made of annealed steel strip. The fact that the conductors are subject to oxidation in the field of the most intensive magnetic flux leads to the assumption that this phenomenon is associated with the paramagnetic properties of oxygen molecules which are drawn into the magnetic field of the

Card1/5

SCV/24-18-4-13/2  
Protection of Windings of Electrical Machinery from Breakdowns

solenoid. This process is most intensive where the potential of the magnetic field is highest. As a result of the silent discharge, the oxygen inside the solenoid becomes transformed into ozone. Ozone, being a diamagnetic gas, is ejected from the solenoid and, on its path oxidises the weak parts of the insulation. Probably in the oxidation reaction of the insulation the coefficient equals unity, i.e. it proceeds according to the formula



The molecular oxygen obtained during this reaction is drawn in or simply remains in the coil where it becomes again transformed into ozone. Thus, it can be assumed that due to the effects of the magnetic field of the solenoid and the silent discharge, the oxygen of the air becomes transformed into ozone which oxidises the insulation and the conductor materials.

For determining the quantity of ozone the authors applied an instrument, a sketch of which is reproduced in the paper; a coil 1 was enclosed in a space 2.

Card2/5

SCV/24-58-4-15/39

Protection of Windings of Electrical Machinery from Breakdowns

which was isolated from the surrounding medium by two hydraulic seals 3 and 4 which contained a 5% solution of potassium iodide for absorbing the ozone ejected by the solenoid. These hydraulic seals permit entry of air from the surrounding space along the path 5 when the oxygen inside the space has been consumed. Experiments were also made with coils for which the paper insulation between the layers was not impregnated with a liquid dielectric. The secondary coil of such ignition windings was impregnated for several days with a 5% potassium iodide solution to which a 1% starch solution was added in the volume ratio 1:10. After impregnation the coil was dried in a thermostat at 95 - 100 °C and subjected to tests. This experiment has shown conclusively that at the spots where the magnetic field is the strongest, i.e. near to the core, an intensive evolution of ozone takes place. The initial (internal) layers of the coil gave a clear indication of the presence of ozone while no ozone could be detected in the other layers of the winding. On cutting open such a coil, the interlayer paper insulation

Card3/5

SOV/24-58-4-18/30

## Protection of Windings of Electrical Machinery from Breakdown

the  
of four layers of winding, located near to the core, showed  
clearly visible intensive violet bands, i.e. traces of  
the path of movement of the ozone inside the solenoid. No  
such bands were detected at the middle and outside layers.  
Investigation of such ignition coils showed that the  
quantity of the ozone ejected by the coil depends on the  
intensity of the magnetic flux. The coil without a core  
ejects two to three times less ozone than one with a fitted  
core and with a polychlorovinyl insulation film. Coating  
of the core with a plastic substance was effected for the  
purpose of preventing loss of ozone due to its consumption  
for oxidation of the steel sheet. Increase of the ozone  
generation in the coil with a fitted core is attributed to  
the fact that the core concentrates the magnetic flux and  
thus also increases the oxygen "breezing" of the coil. It  
can be seen from the data entered in the table giving the  
quantity of ozone generated by the secondary windings of the  
coil, in  $\text{cm}^3/\text{h}$ , that the cause of failure of the insulation  
of the winding of a solenoid (motor-car ignition coil) is  
the oxidation effect of ozone produced by the silent dis-  
charges from oxygen molecules, which are drawn into the coil.

Card4/5

SOV/24-58-4-15/39

Protection of Windings of Electrical Machinery from Breakdowns

by the magnetic lines of force. Similar phenomena are likely to be observed also in coils of transformers and other electrical apparatus and machines. Addition of ~~eclophor~~ to the liquid dielectric used for impregnating coils protects the insulation against oxidation because this substance oxidises very easily and absorbs the oxidation effects of the ozone, thus protecting the insulation.

This is a complete translation.  
There are 1 figure and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: August 16, 1957

Card 5/5

PERIODIC, INC.

"A Case of Decking Ingraham's Based on the CIA's Activities

In : SLA Year 1961, 1 Vol., pp. 1-100, 2000.

L. Det., Inc., No. , at CIMA P. 100, 2000.

Lenin and Stalin Period Review, 1961, - 2000.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240610008-9

REDACTED, i.e., .

"Medicophysical Culture in Soviet Union's hospitals,"

Sov. Med., No. , 1964. National Research Center of

and Clinic of Medicophysical Therapy, Moscow.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240610008-9"

BRONSHTEYN, A.I.; PETROVA, Ye.P.

Studies on acoustic analyser in newborns and infants. Zh. vyshei nerv. deiat. 2 no. 3:333-343 May-June 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Leningrad. 2. Read before the 450th Session of the Leningrad Society of Physiologists, Biochemists, and Pharmacology imeni I. M. Sechenov on 24 January 1952.

MASLOV, M.S., professor, zasluzhenyy deyatel' nauki, deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR; ZAYTSEVA, G.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, sekretar'; KUHYLEVA, O.M.; BRONSHTEIN, A.I.; PETROVA, Ye.P.; MALAKHOVSKAYA, D.B.; ITINA, N.A.; MAKAROVA, V.V.; RYAZANOVA, T.N.; ORBELI, L.A., akademik; VOLOVIK, A.B., professor; TUR, A.F., professor; BYSTROLETTOVA, G.I.; DANILEVICH, M.G., professor; KUZMICHEVA, A.G., dozent; BEKHTEREEVA, M.I.; ALEKSANDROVA, V.R.

Minutes of the meetings of the Leningrad Society of Pediatricians. Vop. pediat. 21 no.2:60-62 Mr-Ap '53.  
(MLRA 6:6)

1. Leningradskoe obshchestvo detskikh vrachei. 2. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Maslov).  
(Reflexes) (Scarlet fever)

BRONSHTZYN, A.I., professor; PETROVA, Ye.P.; BRUSKINA, A.M.

Optimal time of first feeding of an infant. Vop.pediat. 21 no.4:51-54 J1-Ag  
'53. (MIR 6:10)  
(Infants--Nutrition)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240610008-9

WILLIAM J. BROWN  
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Refugee Status of the Vietnamese Population  
37 - 1000 Series - May 1975

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240610008-9"

BESKRCVNYY, L.D., inzh.; KORSAKVA, T.M., inzh.; LEBEDEV, N.V., inzh.; PETROVA, Ye.P., inzh.; RUTKOVSKAYA, R.F., inzh.; FIL'MAN, G.Ya., inzh.; SHTIVEI', C.B., inzh.; ISEYEVA, A.Kh., red.izd-va; SALAZKOV, N.P., tekhn. red.

[City streets and roads; their construction] Gorodskie ulitsy i dorogi; konstruktsii. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz, RSFSR, 1963. 25 p.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Upravleniye blagoustroistva gorodov RSFSR.

(Streets) (Road construction)

S/081/62/000/024/001/052  
B108/B186

AUTHORS: Gerasimov, Mikhail, Petrova, Yelisaveta, Dobrevski, Ivan,  
Spasov, Grozdan, V"lchev, Dimit"

TITLE: Bulgarian oil: composition with regard to structural groups,  
and properties

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1962, 714, abstract  
24M129 (Nauchni tr. Vissn. in-t mekhaniz. i elektrif. selskogo  
stop.-Ruse, v. 4, 1961 (1962), 185 - 197 [Bulg.; summaries in  
Russ. and Eng.])

TEXT: The methods of Van Nes - Van Westen, Cornelisen - Waterman, Kurz -  
Ward, Robert, Umstätter, Gilyazetdinov, and Dinsley - Karlov were used to  
determine the composition with regard to structural groups of the 5-% frac-  
tions of Tyuleni island crude oil, which is a typical heavy oil. It was  
found that none of the above methods is superior to the others. It is  
shown that the Tyuleni island crude oil is rich in high-molecular paraffin  
hydrocarbons. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

PETROVA, Ye.P. [Petrova, E.P.]

Mastery of verbal description of objects by pupils in the lower grades  
of schools for the deaf. Nauk. zap. Nauk.-dosl. inst. psichol. 11:112-  
114 '59. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut psichologii, Kiyev.  
(Children, Deaf---Language)

BRONSHTEYN, A.I. [deceased]; PETROVA, Ye.P.; BHUSKINA, A.M.; KAMENETSKAYA,  
A.G.

Materials on the study of hearing in newborn and suckling infants.  
Probl.fiziol.akust. 4:114-122 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii imeni I.M. Sechenova AN SSSR  
i 3-ya gospital'naya klinika Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo pedia-  
tricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Leningrad.  
(AUDIOMETRY) (HEARING)

VITKIN , A.I.; PETROVA, Ye.S.; BEREZOVSKIY, V.V.

Greasing of cans in a high voltage field. Kons. i ov.prom. 15  
no.7:26-27 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy  
metallurgii.

(Tin cans)

**PETROVA, Ye.S.**

Frolovite, a new calcium hydroborate. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 86  
no.5:622-625 '57. (MIRA 10:10)  
(Calcium borates)

LAZAREV, D. N.; LUKIN, N. I.; PETROVA, Ye. S.

"Biological photometer."

report presented at the Atmospheric Radiation Symp, Leningrad, 11-12 Aug 64.

PETROVA, Ye.S., inzh.

Modern electrolytes for the rapid tin plating of sheet steel.  
Sbor. trud. TSNIICHM no.28:97-100 '62.  
(Electrolytes) (Tin plating) (MIRA 15:11)

PETROVA, Ye.S.; DEMINA, L.S.

Finds of disthene twin crystals on the Russian Platform. Dokl.  
AN SSSR 138 no.1:192-194 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Predstavлено академиком N.M.Strakhovym.  
(Russian Platform--Kyanite) (Crystals)

KOLESNIKOVA, I.I.; MASTYUKOVA, Y.N.; KHOLCHEV, N.V.; KOZACHENKO, N.F.;  
PIT'YUKA, Ye.T.; KHAYLO, G.V.

Results of hyperimmunization of animals with measles virus.  
Vop. virus. 10 no.1:87-'90 Ja-F '65. (MILK IF:..)

I. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii  
i mikrobiologii.

PETROVA, V.

37472. Opredeleniye Terapeuticheskikh Doz Karbokholina Dlya Loshadei  
i Sobak i Ispytaniye Ego Toksichnosti Na Sobakh. Uchen. Zapiski Viteb.  
Vet. In-ta, t. IX, 1949, c. 85-93.--- Bibliogr: 11 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

BLUVSHTEYN, M.N.; BORICHEVA, V.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: ALEKSEYEVA, A.N.;  
GREGOR'NIKOVA, Z.Ye.; PETROVA, Ye.V.; ZADVORNOVA, Ye.G.; AYZENBERG, A.S.;  
YAKOVLEVA, V.S.

Zonal changes in the properties of magnesite bricks after service  
in the crown of open hearth furnaces. Ogneupory 28 no.9:413-418  
'63.  
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240610008-9

A.1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240610008-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240610008-9

REVIEWED - FEB., 1970 BY THE STAFF OF THE CIA, WASH., D.C.

RECORDED AND INDEXED  
TYPE SET AND PAGED

SEARCHED AND SERIALIZED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240610008-9"

SMIRNOV, M.I.; PETROVA, Ye.V.; IVSHKINA, I.A.; YERMIKOVA, L.I.

Effect of cortisone on the concentration of vitamins B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub> and C in the tissues of rats. Biol. endok. i form. 1978, No. 1, p. 78-81 Ja-F '65. (MIA ref:

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii vitaminov Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vitaminologii Minsit'era zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

USSR / Diseases in Animals. Diseases Caused by Protozoa R

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 16, 1958, 74225

Author : Petrova, Ye. V.

Inst : Vitebsk Veterinary Institute

Title : Chemo-Prophylaxis of Babesiosis in Cattle with  
Hemosporidine

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Vitebskogo vet. in-ta, 1956, 14, No 1,  
35-38

Abstract: In experiments by the author, the application of  
hemosporidine (I) subcutaneously in a dosage of  
0.0005 grams per kilograms in a 2 percent solution  
four to five times during the summer season, at  
intervals of seven to ten days, guaranteed a high  
prophylactic effect against babesiosis in cattle.

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240610008-9

RETIRED, AND, IN THE PAST, HAVE BEEN USED AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

RETIRED, AND, IN THE PAST, HAVE BEEN USED AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION.  
FURTHER, THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT IS UNCLASSIFIED  
BY CIA. (B4)

RETIRED, AND, IN THE PAST, HAVE BEEN USED AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240610008-9"

USSR/Medicine - Veterinary, New  
Drugs

Sep 53

"Effects of Tinrgen on the Organism During Treatment  
of Babesiosis in Cattle," Cand. Vet. Sci., Docent  
E. V. Petrova, Viatetsk. Vet Inst.

Veterinariya, Vol 30, No 9, pp 29-30

The new Soviet drug tinrgen (a complex compd of AG  
and S), proved highly effective against Haemospo-  
ridia that cause babesiosis of cattle. Subcutaneous  
injection of 10-15cc of a 20% sol of ASD-F2 simul-  
taneously with ar. intravenous injection of tinrgen

270T80

2  
in a 1½-2% concn at the rate of 0.01g of tinrgen per  
each kg of animal's weight is made. Local necrosis  
developed in animals that received intramuscular  
injection of 20% soln of tinrgen.

270T80

Petрова и  
Св.

1423. Pharmacology of "Haemoprotein" and its application in  
*Leptospilla* infection in short-horn cattle. E. V. Petrova, M. Selsk.  
1955, 179-184; *Referat. Zb. Biol.*, 1956, ATOM, No. 52253. (Russian)  
A. D. Thornton-Jones

DONSKIKH, V.V.; NAKOVNIK, N.I.; PETROVA, Ye.V.

New dumortierite-corundum-andalusite deposit in Kazakhstan.  
Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 88 no.5:521-532 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut,  
Leningrad.  
(Balkhash region—Mineralogy)

PBEROVA, Ye.V., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk, dozent.

Effect of sodium pentathiosulfatoargenate on the organism in the treatment of babesiosis in cattle. Veterinariia 30 no.9:29-30 (MLRA 6:8) S '53.

1. Vitebskiy veterinarnyy institut.

PETROVA, Ye. V.

PETROVA, Ye. V. -- "Chemotherapy of Leptospirosis of Cattle Using Demeclo-  
tidin, Thiargen, and Tricaflovit, and the Pharmacodynamics of These  
Preparations." Ministry of Higher Education USSR. Kazan' Veterinary Insti-  
tute named after N. E. Baumal. Vitebsk, 1955.  
(Dissertation for the degree of Doctor in Veterinary sciences.)

SO: Knishnaya Letopis', No 7, 1964

PETROVA, V.C.

64

114

Effects of carbocaine on circulation of the blood  
E. V. Petrova *Formulat. i. Labot. 7, No. 1, 1930*  
10711 When 0.8-0.9 cc. of soln contg. 1, 5, 10, or 20  
ppm of carbocaine, or the therapeutic dose (0.000  
0.02 mg./kg.), was injected subcutaneously in dogs under  
phenobarbital or morphine narcotics, blood circulation  
through the lungs was accelerated in 80%, and through  
the head in 70% of the cases. Pulse rate rose and blood  
pressure fell, especially at 10 and 20 ppm. Salivation  
and intestinal peristalsis were stimulated. Larger doses  
0.035-0.05 mg./kg.) slowed circulation through lungs  
and head, while pulse rate rose and blood pressure fell.  
Atropine accelerated circulation; arecoline (1.2 cc.)  
caused 5 or 10 ppm retarded it. Small doses of pinene  
or camphor, like small doses of carbocaine, accelerated  
circulation Julian F. Smith

PETROVA, Ye.Ya.

Treatment of bronchial asthma with neobenzinol. Sovet. med. 17  
no.3:27-28 Mar 1953. (CLML 24:2)

1. Of the Joint Polyclinic of the Ministry of Communication Routes,  
Moscow.

KHUYANTS, I.L.; PETROVA, Ye.Ya.

Progress in determining the structure and syntheses of proteins.  
Usp.khim. 24 no.6:641-672 '55. (MLRA 9:1)  
(Proteins)

PMTROVA, Ye. Ya.

Asthma

Neobenzonol therapy of bronchial asthma. Sov. Med. 19, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Unci.

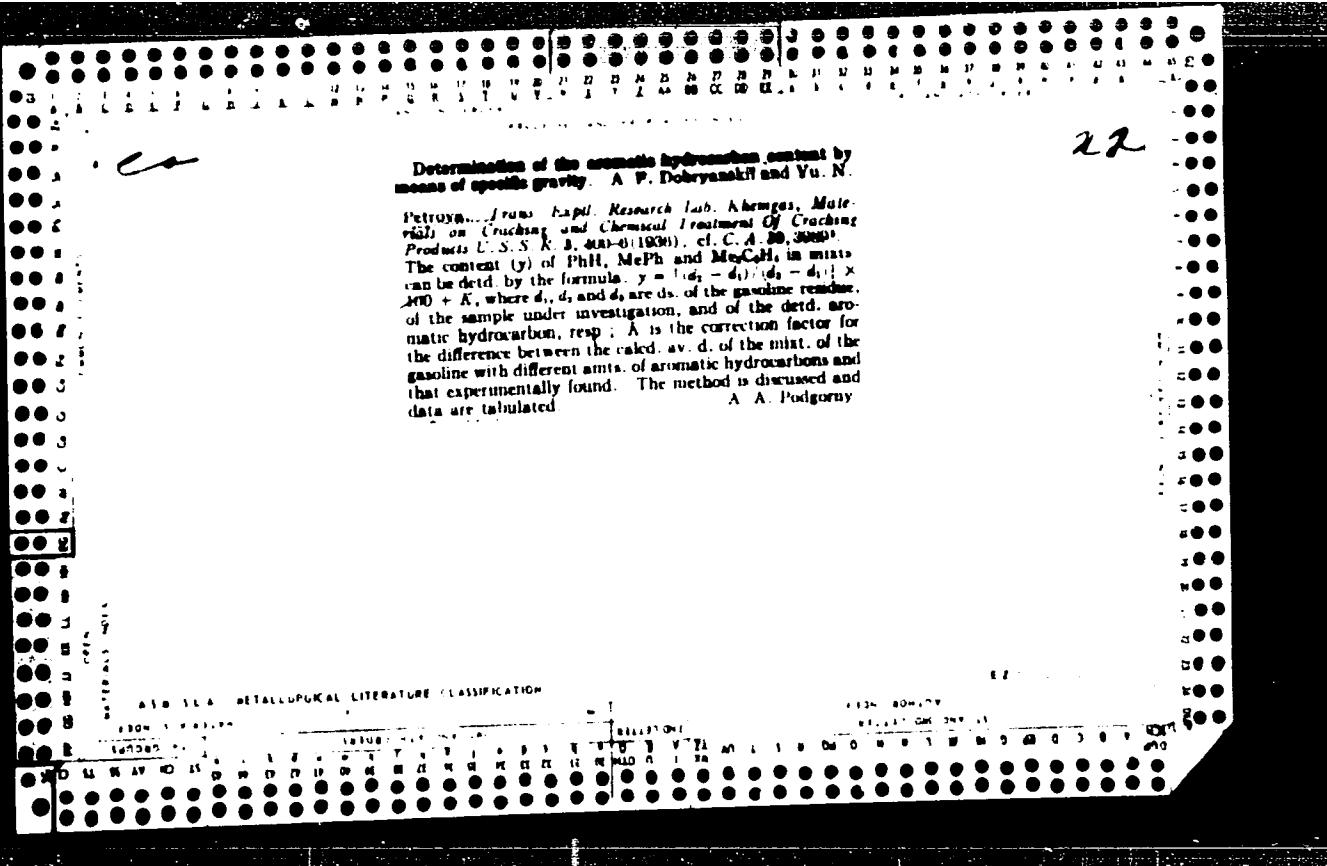
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240610008-9

RECORDED, INDEXED, SERIALIZED, AND FILED  
IN THE LIBRARY OF THE C.I.A.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240610008-9"



PETROVA, YU. N.  
USSR/Geochemistry

Card 1/1

Authors : Petrova, Yu. N., and Karpova, I. P.

Title : Chemical composition of hydrocarbons of a diffused organic substance of sedimentary rocks

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 2., 331 - 334, May 1954

Abstract : The empirical formula of hydrocarbons obtained from sedimentary rocks indicates the presence of mono- and bicyclic structures in these hydrocarbons particularly in napthene-methane fractions. Hydrocarbons of low-bitumen rocks are characterized by somewhat lower cyclic properties, molecular weight and much lower melting point than solid hydrocarbons. The available material is not yet sufficient to determine the specific genetic bonds between various bitumens. Two references; 1 USSR, Tables.

Institution : All-Union Petroleum Scientific-Research Geological - Exploration Institute, Leningrad.

Presented by : Academician D. V. Nalivkin, March 11, 1954

BAKIROV, A.A., doktor nauk, redaktor; VASSOYEVICH, N.B., doktor nauk;  
VEBER, V.V., doktor nauk; DVALI, M.F., doktor nauk; DOBRYANSKIY,  
A.V., doktor nauk; MAYMIN, Z.L., doktor nauk; MIRCHINK, M.V.,  
redaktor; ANDREYEV, P.F., kandidat nauk; AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye.,  
kandidat nauk; BOGOMOLOVA, A.I., kandidat nauk; GORSKAYA, A.I.,  
kandidat nauk; ZHABREV, D.V., kandidat nauk, redaktor; KAZMINA,  
T.A., kandidat nauk; MESSINEVA, M.A., kandidat nauk; PETROVA,  
Yu.N., kandidat nauk; RADCHENKO, O.A., kandidat nauk; TATARSKIY,  
V.T., kandidat nauk; TIKHIY, V.N., kandidat nauk; USPENSKIY, V.A.  
kandidat nauk; DYAKOV, B.F., redaktor; SAVINA, Z.A., redaktor;  
TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Origin of oil] Proiskhozhdenie nefti. Pod red. M.F.Mirchinka i  
ir. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi  
lit-ry, 1955. 483 p. (MIRA 9:1)

1. Chlen korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mirchink)  
(Petroleum geology)

PETROVA, Yu.N.; KARPOVA, I.P.; KASATKINA, N.P.

Geochemical study of the organic matter in the Devonian deposits of the  
Volga-Ural region. Trudy VNIGRI no.82:112-146 '55. (MLRA 8:11)  
(Volga Valley--Petroleum geology) (Ural Mountain region--Petroleum  
geology)

PETROVA, Yu.N.; KARPOVA I.P.; MANDRYKINA, Yu.A.

Some data on hydrocarbons in the scattered organic matter of rocks.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 108 no.5:381-BPA Je '56. (MLRA 9:16,

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy institut. Predstavleno akademikom S.I. Mironovym.  
(Volga-Ural region - Petroleum research)

PERPOVA, Yu.N.

Hydrocarbons of the disseminated organic matter in rocks.  
Trudy VNIIGI no.132:170-180 (54). MIRA 17:1.

KAZMINA, T.I.; MAYMAN, Z.L.; PETROVA, Yu.N.

Some geochemical evidence on conditions of the formation of  
deposits of the Devonian basin in the northwestern region of  
the Russian Platform. Trudy VNIGRI no.95:497-510 '56.

(MLRA 9:12)

(Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

PETROVA, Y. . .

Nature of humic acids in connect . . .  
substance of sedimentary rocks. Tr. v. VINITI no. 22. 1963. 12 p.  
no.8:5-22 '63. (MIA int'l.)

PETROVA, Yu.N.; KASATKINA, N.F.

Humic acids in dispersed organic matter of rocks. Trudy VENIGRI  
no.155:28-35 '60. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Humic acid) (Rocks, Sedimentary--Analysis)

Petrova, Yu N.

11(0) FEB 1 1976 BY CECIENOVIC SOV/136u  
Vsesoyuznyy naftogaznoe-lesnoye poligorskovo-dniprovskiy  
Institut

Gosudarstvennyy obzornik, no. 5 (Collected papers on Geochemistry,  
pp. 51-100, Central Institute of Petroleum, 1959, (Series I)- Study,  
v.p., 73) 1000 copies printed.

Editor: Fedorovich Andreiev. Eds.: Dr. Yu. Budovskiy,  
Tech. Ed.: I. M. Gennad'yev.

AIM: The book is intended for the technical and scientific  
personnel of institutes and fields (Central Scientific Research  
Laboratories) of the Petroleum Ind., and all those interested  
in the geology and geochemistry of petroleum.

CONTENTS: The book is the fifth issue of the Geochemistry series (so-called  
(Collected issues on Geochemistry) and contains articles (all Union Scientific Research  
distributed by VNIIGI) staff members (all Union Scientific Research  
Institute for Geological Survey) on various aspects of geo-  
chemistry. The work is divided into two parts, the first of which  
consists of 12 articles dealing with the development of theoretical  
problems in petroleum geochemistry. The second part deals with problems  
connected with the study of organic and inorganic origin of petroleum  
and rejects the popular claim concerning high temperature origin of oil.  
The joint work of A. P. Dobrynitskii, V. P. Afreyev and A. I.  
Bogoliubov directs attention to the uniform phenomena in the  
composition of crudes that result from spontaneous changes in the  
substance through geological periods and which occur in full  
conformance with the basic laws of nature. The article supposes  
the basic principles developed by A. P. Dobrynitskii (Geochemistry of oil  
in hydrocarbons, 1959, "Gospromgiz" Press) and V. P. Afreyev and  
I. M. Gennad'yeva, Yu. Budovskiy, N. Tikhonova and  
V. V. Kachanova (On the composition of some members of the oil of  
crude oil. The scientific research conducted with assistance of  
petroleum shows that there is a close relationship between direct  
parallelism between the basic conclusions bearing directly  
on the origin of crude oil and the results of studies conducted at VNIIGI in recent  
years. Along these lines, V. P. Afreyev and Yu. Budovskiy have prepared a  
series of articles on the ancient hydrocarbon structures and  
particular characteristics of the ancient hydrocarbon structures  
which may prove useful for future research and exploration and in  
developing new methods of crude oil analysis. The book  
is intended for scientists, engineers, technicians, and  
practical workers in the oil industry, as well as for students, teachers  
and postgraduates.

Prose the Editor:

Dobrynitskii, A. P. On the question of the origin of petroleum, one  
of the main problems of oil geochemistry. Sov. Nauch.-tekhn. Publ., 1959, No. 1, p. 1-100.  
Bogoliubov, I. M. On the composition of some members of the oil of  
Ural Petroleum. Sov. Nauch.-tekhn. Publ., 1959, No. 1, p. 1-100.  
Dobrynitskii, A. P. On the origin of petroleum. Sov. Nauch.-tekhn. Publ., 1959, No. 1, p. 1-100.  
Budovskiy, Yu. B. On the composition of some members of the oil of  
Ural Petroleum. Sov. Nauch.-tekhn. Publ., 1959, No. 1, p. 1-100.  
Card 37/7

PETROVA, Yu. N.

## PLATE I BOOK EXPLORATION

SOV/1897

3(5) *Voprosy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy geoekologicheskoy  
litsitutu*

o proiskhozhdeniyu nefti v kamennogol'nykh i pereslichikh otlozhennykh  
Volgo-Ural'skoy oblasti, abornik stat'ev  
The Carboniferous and Permian Sediments of the Volga-Ural District:  
(Collection of Articles), Leningrad, Gosoptchizdat, 1958. 283 p.  
(Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 117) Errata slip inserted. 1,500  
copies printed.

Ed.: Zinaidy Lvovna Maymin. Ed.: G.A. Deyev; Tech. Ed.:

I.M. Gennad'yeva.

**PURPOSE:** This book is intended for geologists and geochemists, particularly those interested in questions dealing with the origin, development, and structure of oil deposits.

**CONTENTS:** This collection of articles deal with the Carboniferous and Permian sediments of the Volga-Ural district and methods of determining possible petroleum source-beds. The lithologic and geochemical characteristics of the sediments are discussed as well as the conditions of oil deposition. The author thanks the following geologists working in the Second Baku area: A.Z. Pashin, L.P. Zadov, K.B. Ashirov, I.D. Sharin, A.M. Melnikov, S.P. Yeforov, and I.A. Shpilevskaya. Further thanks are extended to Professor K.F. Drall for his advice and encouragement. Readers are encouraged to accompany each article.

**Editor:** V. V. Karpova, I.P. Kasatkina, Organic matter  
in the Upper Paleozoic Beds of the Volga-Ural Region

115  
Editor, A.E., Ye.M. Chirkishcheva. Certain Characteristics of  
the Oils in the Volga-Ural Region 151  
Demchenko, F.Ye., L.M. Zakharenko, and A.P. Kurbatikaya.  
The Relationship Between Vanadium and Nickel and the Com-  
ponents of the Oils of the Volga-Ural Region 186  
Sleakova, T.I., and M.A. Lomova. The Study of Microflore in  
the Oil Deposits of the Second Baku 213  
Savchenko, V.A. Certain Regularities in the Distribution of  
Oil in the Volga-Ural Region 222  
Pomer, V.M. Certain Features of the Development of the Struc-  
ture-Economic Pattern in the Middle and the Upper Paleozoic  
of the Volga-Ural region and the Western Slope of the Urals 234

Card 3/4

SOV/1897

**Origin of Petroleum (Cont.)**

Maymin, Z.I. The possibility of outlining the oil-bearing  
units in a cross-section of the Carboniferous and Permian  
of the Volga-Ural Region 252

**AVAILABLE:** Library of Cite-444

SOV/1897  
6-22-29

PETROVA, Yu.N.; KARPOVA, I.P.; MANDRYKINA, Yu.A.

Chemical composition of solid hydrocarbons in the organic matter  
of rocks. Trudy VNIIGRI no.123:39-43 '58. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Hydrocarbons)

PETROVA, Yu.N.; KASATKINA, N.F.

Study of the remainder of the organic matter in rocks. VNIGRI  
no.105:125-130 '57. (MIRA 11:9)  
(Rocks) (Organic matter)

PETROVA, Yu.N.; KARPOVA, I.P.; KASATKINA, N.F.

Geochemical study of the organic substance in upper Paleozoic  
sediments of the Volga and Ural regions. Avtoref. nauch. trud.  
VNIGRI no.17:39-42 '56. (MIRA 11:6)  
(Volga Valley--Petroleum geology)  
(Ural Mountain region--Petroleum geology)

18-07-1-618

Translation from: Referativnyj zhurnal, Geologiya, 1987, br. 4,  
p. 74 (7107)

AUTHORS: Kazmina, T. I., Mat'ja, Z. L., Petrova, Yu. N.

TITLE: The Environment of Sedimentation in the Devonian Basin  
on the Northwestern Part of the Russian Platform, as  
Shown by Geochemical Indicators (K voprosu o izuchenii  
otrazovaniya osenek Devonskogo basseyna severo-zh. ch. j.  
chasti Russkoj platformy po nekotorym geokhimicheskim  
pokazatelyam)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. naft. n.-i. geologorazved. in-ta, 1987, br. 4,  
pp. 497-510.

ABSTRACT: The authors have studied the section of Devonian rocks  
uncovered by the Pestovo exploratory drill hole. The  
Narva formation consists of dolomites with layers of  
sandstones and less abundant siltstones and thin interbedded  
clays. The Tarta formation contains interbedded  
siltstones, sandstones, and marls. The lower Prasilen  
subseries is characterized in the lower part by inter-

Card 1/2

The Environment of Sedimentation (Cont.)

18-57-4-4618

bedded sands, sandstones, and siltstones; in the upper part, carbonates (dolomite, marl, and limestone). In the middle fossiliferous deposits, calcareous clays predominate, and layers of marl and limestone are subordinate. The fact has been established that the Givetian basin was characterized by high salinity, but that the salinity gradually decreased in subsequent epochs. Parallel with the decrease of chlorine, the section is marked by a decrease, from the base upward, in the content of dolomite in the carbonate part of the rock. The relationship between the total ferrous iron and ferric iron bears witness to the oxidizing conditions during the sediment accumulation. The author notes that the content of organic carbon and bitumen in the rocks is extremely low.

Card 2/2

21.5200

9.7140

AUTHORS: Nazarov, A.A., and Petrov, Yu.P.

TITLE: An electrochemical device for simulating a conditioned reflex

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. Sbornik rabot po voprosam elektromekhaniki. no. 5, Moscow, 1961. Avtomatizatsiya, telemekhanizatsiya i priborostrayeniye, t' - 69

TEXT: The authors give the results of their experimental investigations into the possibility of obtaining a conditioned reflex unit as based on an earlier designed electro-chemical memory unit. The circuit (Fig.) consists of two parts: A and C. There are two inputs: Unconditioned UC and conditioned CN. There is one output to the output stage. Depending on its setting, the device either operates the output stage when a pulse is applied to CN or not. When a pulse is applied to input CN it operates the relay CN and completes the circuit for charging capacitor C by closing the re-

Card 1/5;

31016  
S/573/61/000/005/006/023  
D201/D305

31016

S/573/61/000/005/006/023

D201/D305

An electrochemical device for ...

lay P. When the voltage at C reaches the firing voltage of the neon bulb MH-3 (MN-3), the capacitor discharges, operates the relay O cutting off the supply of relay P. The system relay P and U, the rC and the neon bulb form the "time memory" of the device. If soon after the pulse at CN has been applied, there is a pulse applied to UC, one pulse (positive) is applied to counter C, thus effecting one step of the "training". If in the wake of the signal at CN there is a pulse applied to UC, the counter, after having counted n positive pulses, sends a pulse to the "reflex relay" R. After the relay R operates, the pulse applied to the conditioned input through the contacts of R operates the output stage: the device is in the "trained condition". If now the conditioned stimulator is stopped to be reinforced by the unconditioned, i.e. if there is no pulse at UC following the pulse at CN, the relay CN after operating, remains holding the relay SB and may be opened only by opening the normally closed contacts of the relay UC, i.e. only after the application of a pulse to the input of JC. If this pulse is not applied with relay U operating, a negative pulse is applied to the counter. After a few of these the counter returns to

Card 2/B.

X

An electrochemical device for ...

31046  
S-5/3, v1 000/-05/-06/023  
D201/D305

its initial condition, the relay R has no supply and the output stage will not respond to the pulse at the input of CN; the circuit has "forgotten" the cooled conditioned reflex. Thus the above circuit corresponds to the so-called, in biology, "classic saliva reflex". Variants of the circuit are discussed as achieved by changing the components of part A of the device, including the application of thermistors according to M. Dzh, Maglin and I. Suzerlend (Ref. 3: Kiberneticheskiy sb., no. 1, 1960). The use of counters and difficulties in their applications in the act are discussed. A circuit of conditioned reflex is considered, in which -- to avoid the inherent complications resulting from the use of counters -- an electrochemical counter is used. This counter being very simple, makes it possible to form the process of initiating and stopping the conditioned reflex largely similar to that of living animals. The electrochemical element consists of a hermetically sealed vessel with three electrodes: one zinc electrode and two similar standard and working electrodes made of copper plates, covered with the amalgam of mercury. When a voltage pulse is applied to the zinc and working electrodes then due to electrolysis, zinc is deposited at

Card 3/8.

An electrochemical device for ...

31016  
S, 574/61/000/005/006/023  
D201/D305

the working electrode and a potential difference arises between the latter and the standard electrode. This potential difference may operate the relay R. With a pulse of reversed polarity the zinc from the working electrode goes into solution and the potential difference disappears. This electrochemical process may be used as a memory device for storing one bit of binary information and is used in the conditioned reflex simulator as the counter for stimulating pulses. Its use makes the described circuit behave extremely similarly to that of living organisms, where the stability of the evolved reflex depends on the number of stimulators and the reflex as evolved in the past may be reinstated even after being seemingly completely lost. There are 1 figure and \* Soviet-bloc references.

Card 4/5..

VAGRAMYAN, Ashot Tigranovich; PETROVA, Yuliya Stepanovna; LIKHTMAN, V.I..  
doktor fiziko-matem.nauk, otv.red.; ZHDANOV, S.I., red.izd-va;  
ASTAP'YEVA, G.A., tekhn.red.

[Physicomechanical properties of electrolytic deposits] Fiziko-  
mekhanicheskie svoistva elektroliticheskikh osadkov. Moscow,  
Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 205 p.  
(Electroplating) (MIRA 13:11)

S/080/62/035/008/005/009  
D267/D308

AUTHORS: Solov'yeva, Z.A., Petrova, Yu.S., Klimasenko, N.L.,  
and Vagramyan, A.T.

TITLE: Composition and properties of the cathode film formed  
during the electrodeposition of chromium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 8, 1962,  
1806 - 1811

TEXT: The variation of concentrations of the ions Cr<sup>6+</sup> and Cr<sup>3+</sup>  
(volumetric method) and SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> (gravimetric method) was studied in  
the deposited film, as a function of the concentration of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and  
H<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub> in the solution, and the variation of the rate of deposition  
from H<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub> to Cr, in order to carry out a more complete investigation  
of the film composition. The coatings obtained in the course  
of 2 min on a 6 cm<sup>2</sup> chromium-plated copper strip were either rinsed  
in distilled water or directly removed into a test tube. The so-  
Card 1/2

Composition and properties of the ...

S/080/62/035/108/-35/108  
D267/D308

lutions contained 25, 50, 100 or 250 g/l  $H_2CrO_4$  and 0.5 - 12.5%  $H_2SO_4$ , the temperature was  $\sim 20^\circ C$  and the current density 300 or 500 ma/cm<sup>2</sup>. Formation of two types of films was established: 1) Films obtained in the presence of  $H_2SO_4$  distinguished by a macroscopic structure, soluble in the electrolyte in the absence of current and contributing to the reduction  $H_2CrO_4 \rightarrow Cr$ ; 2) films obtained during an electrolysis without  $H_2SO_4$  or when  $H_2CrO_4$  acts without current on the cathode metal, possessing a microscopic structure, insoluble in the electrolyte. The latter do not contribute to the reduction of  $H_2CrO_4$ . The relative concentration of  $Cr^{2+}$  and  $SO_4^{2-}$  in the films of the first type increases as the current density and the concentration of  $H_2SO_4$  increases and as the concentration of  $H_2CrO_4$  decreases. There are 4 tables.

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1961

Card 2/2

BATMANOVA, N.N.; PETROVA, Z.A.; KHOYNATSKAYA, N.S.; CHUYEVA, K.N.

Experience in the detection and treatment of the chronic forms of  
amebiasis. Sbor. nauch. rab. vrach. san.-kur. uchr. ;rcfsciuzov  
no.1:144-146 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Sanatori "Krasny shakhter", Kislovodsk.

PETROVA, Zinaida Kirilovna; Nefedova, Nadezhda, PhD.

[Providing information on the results of scientific  
research and experimental construction work to receive  
information on reworking existing issues in  
cryptographic equipment. Moscow, 1964. 2nd p.  
(MIA 16:1)

SOLOV'YEVA, Z.A.; PETROVA, Yu.S.

Rates of conjugated reactions in the electrodeposition of  
chromium. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.8:1752-1759 Ag '61.  
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.  
(Chromium—Plating)  
(Chemical reaction, Rate of)

VAGRAMYAN, A.T.; KRASOVSKIY, A.I.; PETROVA, Yu.S.; SOLOV'YEVA, Z.A.  
(Moscow)

Role of passivation in the process of electrodeposition  
of metals. Zhur.fiz.khim. 34 no.6:1255-1259 Je '60.  
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii,  
Moskva.  
(Passivation) (Electroplating)

S/076/60/034/06/16/04  
B015/B061

10.7400  
5.4600

AUTHORS:

Vagramyan, A. T., Krasovskiy, A. I., Petrova, I.  
Solov'yeva, Z. A. (Moscow)

TITLE:

The Role of Passivation in the Electrodeposition of Metal

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 34, No. 6.  
pp. 1255-1259

TEXT: The action of the rate of passivation on the electrochemical reduction of metal ions in aqueous solutions was examined. A series of experiments took place in manganosulfate solutions with and without additions of ammonium sulfate at pH = 8 and at 25°C. The results show (Table) that the reduction of the manganese<sup>2+</sup> ions takes place through activation of the electrode surface by ammonium sulfate. In a further series of tests a common electrolytic depositing of molybdenum and from ammonium citrate solutions was examined. The rate of depositing the nickel<sup>2+</sup> rises through the activation of the surface with increasing concentrations of ammonia. One of the main obstacles to the reduction of metal ions is the passivation of the surface. Metals with a great

Card 1/2

The Role of Passivation in the  
Electrodeposition of Metals

S/076/60/034/CE/1c, cc  
B015/B061

passivation tendency are hard to reduce on the cathode, and can be divided into three groups in this respect: 1) Metals which are deposited by relatively low overvoltage, such as Sn, Cd, Cu, Ag, etc., 2) Metals which are deposited at high overvoltage, such as Fe, Ni, Co, and Cr, Mn, etc., 3) Metals which cannot be deposited in pure form from aqueous electrolytes, such as Mo, W, U, Nb, Ti, Ta. In order to reduce metal ions, it is necessary to produce conditions which hinder passivation of the electrode surface, or at least strongly reduce it. R. I. Aglacz is mentioned in the text. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 4 references. 2 Soviet and 2 British.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fizicheskoy khimii Moskva  
(Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Physical  
Chemistry, Moscow)

SUBMITTED August 6, 1958

Card 2/2

SCV/5123

PETROVA, Yu  
 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION  
 Vagramyan, Ashot Tigranovich, and Yuliya Stepanovna Petrova  
 Fiziko-mekhanicheskiye svoystva elektroliticheskikh osadkov  
 (Physical and Mechanical Properties of Electrolytic Deposits)  
 Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 202 p. Errata slip inserted.  
 7,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fizicheskoy  
 khimii.  
 Resp. Ed.: V. I. Likhman, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical  
 Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: S. I. Zhdanov; Tech. Ed.:  
 G. A. Astaf'yeva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for specialists in physical  
 chemistry.

COVERAGE: The book is based on experiments carried out over a  
 number of years at the laboratory of electrolytic deposition

Card 1/9

SCV/5123

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240610008-9  
 Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Institute of  
 Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR). The authors attempt to establish  
 a connection between adsorption processes in the de-  
 position of surfactants and hydrogen, and to study their in-  
 fluence on the structure and physicomechanical properties of  
 the deposits, as well as on the speed of the reduction of  
 metal ions. No personalities are mentioned. References  
 accompany most of the chapters.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword 3

Introduction 4

I. Information on the Process of the Electrical Crystallization of Metals 9

Card 2/9

S/080/61/034/004700  
D204/D305

Effect of chromic acid ...

were investigated. It was found that a decrease in chromic acid concentration increases the rate of chromium deposition at a given time the rate of increase depending on  $H_2SO_4$  concentration. It also depends on current density. The rate of intermediate reduction of chromic acid also increases and the rate of hydrogen evolution decreases. A decrease of chromic acid concentration with simultaneous increase in sulphuric acid concentration increases the rate of chromium deposition considerably. However, the rate of intermediate reduction of chromic acid is initially independent of the  $CrO_4^{2-}$  and  $H_2SO_4$  concentration and subsequently decreases with a decrease in  $CrO_4^{2-}$  and  $H_2SO_4$  concentration. The authors suggest that on changing the solution composition, the change in the rates of the individual reactions, taking place at the cathode during reduction of chromic acid in the presence of  $H_2SO_4$ , is due to a change in character of and properties of the cathode film formed, from which dissociation of  $Cr^{6+}$  ions occurs directly. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 1 figure.

Card 2/3

Effect of chromic acid ...

S/080/61/034/009/000  
D204/D305

Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: August 29, 1960

✓

Card 3/3

SOLOV'YEVA, Z.A.; PETROVA, Yu.S.; VAGRAMYAN, A.T.

Effect of the concentration of chromic acid on chromium  
electrodeposition. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.9:2007-~~2012~~ S '61.  
(MIRA 14:9)  
(Chromic acid) (Chromium plating)

51510  
S/080/61/034/008/007 013  
D204/D305

AUTHORS:

Solov'yeva, L. A. and Petrova, Yu.

TITLE:

On the rates of combined reactions during electrode-position of chromium

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 8, 1961.  
1752-1759

ABSTRACT: The object of the article was to study the effect of electrolyte composition and conditions of electrolysis on the rates of the combined reactions during electrolysis of chromic acid and to correlate the rate of each reaction with the properties of the cathode film. The relative variation of each of the combined reactions to the others was determined from the variation of current distribution between the reactions. Analytically pure  $\text{CrO}_3$  was freed from traces of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  by repeated washing with concentrated  $\text{HNO}_3$  with subsequent drying. Potentials were measured by a compensation technique with an electrode of  $1.5 \text{ cm}^2$  surface area. Current distribution being simultaneously determined as between the three reactions.

Card 1/3

VARRAMYAN, A. T. and PETROVA, Yu. S.

"Untersuchung der physikalisch-mechanischen Eigenschaften galvanischer Überzüge."

paper submitted for the Congress on Corrosion, Budapest, 24-30 Sept 1958.

Physikalisch-Chemisches Institut der Akademie der Wissenschaften der SUDSSR,  
Moscow.

PETROVA, Z.; PEREPELITSKAYA, A.G., redaktor; ROZEN, E.A., tekhnicheskiy  
redaktor

[Festival of youth] Festivali molodezhi. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo  
kul'turno-prosvetitel'noi lit-ry, 1957. 145 p. (MLRA 10:7)  
(Amateur art activities) (Youth--Congresses)

MAYDANIK, K.L., kand. ist. nauk; KISLYAKOV, V.S., kand. ist. nauk;  
PETRANOVICH, I.M., kand. ekon. nauk; PESCHANSKIY, V.V., kand.  
ist. nauk; USVYATSOV, A.Ye., kand. ekon. nauk; KHOLODKOVSKIY,  
K.G.,; BURDZHALOV, F.E.; VIL'KHOVCHENKO, E.D.: MALOV, V.N.;  
PETROVA, Z.A.; ARZUMANYAN, A.A., glav. red.; TIMOFEEV, T.T., zam.glav.  
red.; RYMALOV, V.V., red.; LYUBIMOVA, V.V., red.; SHEVLYAGIN,  
D.P., red.; VEYNBERG, F., red.; DANILINA, A., tekhn. red.

[Labor movement in capitalist countries, 1959 - 1961] Rabochee  
dvizhenie v kapitalisticheskikh stranakh, 1959 - 1961 gg. Mo-  
skva, Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1961. 583 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhdu-  
rodnnykh otnoshenii. 2. Sektor mezhdunarodnogo rabochego i kom-  
unisticheskogo dvizheniya Instituta mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhdu-  
narodnykh otnosheniy (for Maydanik, Kislyakov, Petranovich,  
Peschanskiy, Usvyatsov, Kholodkovskiy, Burdzhalov, Vil'khovchenko,  
Malov, Petrova).

(Labor and laboring classes)

USSR/Medicine - Nutrition

FD-3297

Card 1/1      Pub. 141 - 12, 19

Author      : Nogaller, A. M.; Lugovoy, G. V., Petrova, Z. A.

Title      : Application of bran meals in therapeutic nutrition

Periodical      : Vop. pit., 39-41, Jul/Aug 1955

Abstract      : Suggests use of bran for therapeutic nutrition since it has more protein and less carbohydrate in comparison to flour. Lists 15 recipes for preparation of dishes using bran. No references.

Institution      : Sanitoria No 1 and No 2, Yessentuksk Resort

Submitted      :

PETROVA, Zoya Aleksandrovna; SAVVATEYEVA, G.N., red.; MARAKUSCOVA,  
L.I., tekhn. red.

[Resolutions of the 22d Congress of the CPSU are being  
realized] Resheniya XXII s"ezda KPSS pretvoriaiutsia v  
zhizn'. [By] Z.Petrova i dr. Moskva, Sovetskaia Rossiaia,  
1963. 133 p. (Bibliotekha v pomoshch' sel'skomu klub-  
nomu rabotniku, no.3) (MIRA 16:6)  
(Agriculture) (Farm mechanization)

SOV.37-59.1-2182

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, No. 1, p. 27; USSR.

AUTHORS: Petrova, Z. D., Shapovalov, G. M., Yudina, I. N.

TITLE: The Seventh Conference on Laboratory Methods for the Investigation  
of Ores and Minerals of Rare and Trace Elements (VII soveschaniye  
po laboratornym metodam issledovaniya rud i mineralov redkikh i  
rasseyannykh elementov Leningrad, 11-20 iyunya 1957 g.)

PERIODICAL: Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy Tsvetn. metallurgiya, 1958, Nr. 1  
pp 184-185

ABSTRACT: From June 11 to 20, 1957, a conference was held in Leningrad on the  
laboratory investigation of ores and minerals of rare and trace ele-  
ments, called by the All-Union Scientific Research Geological Insti-  
tute; during the conference 160 reports from 45 organizations were  
heard. In the analytical section reports on the newest chemical and  
physico-chemical methods for analysis of rare-metal materials were  
discussed together with the review-type reports. Over 30 lectures  
were heard in the technological section. VIMS (All-Union Scientific  
Research Institute of Mineral Raw Materials), Mekhanobr (Scientific  
Research Institute for Mechanical Concentration of Minerals), and the

Card 1/2

SOV.137-59-1-2982

The Seventh Conference on Laboratory Methods for the Investigation of Ores (cont'd)

Irkutsk Giredmet (Irkutsk State Scientific Research Institute of Rare Metals) developed methods for flotation concentration of finely dispersed Be ores. The problem on the concentration of spodumene ores was solved (by Mekhanobor and the Irkutsk Giredmet). Giredmet proposed a number of methods for treatment of Zr ores and a method for production of metallic Sr. At the Metallurgical Institute Academy of Sciences, USSR, methods for extracting Ge from coal ash were developed. The conference noted that the state of the methods for extraction of rare metals from raw materials, especially the technological processes of complex extraction of rare and dispersed elements are inadequate for the current requirements of the national economy. A serious impediment in the evaluation of the new methods of rare-metal extraction is the complete failure of industrial pilot-plant testing to keep pace with laboratory investigation. Too little attention is paid to the economics of the extraction of rare metals. A proposition was advanced for the creation of a special periodical on rare metals.

V. N.

Card 2/2

PETROVA, Z.D.; SHAPOVALOV, G.M.; YUDINA, I.N.

Seventh conference on laboratory methods of investigating ores  
and minerals of rare and impregnated elements. Izv. vys. uchet.  
zav.; tsvet. met. no.1:184-185 '58. (MIKA 11:6)  
(Metals, Rare and minor)

ERKAS 5, Vlastimir Miroslavich; T.D.S.R.A., A.R., 1968.

Fire prevention of electrical systems in power plants  
i zmanjala podeljivatka elektricnosti v reaktor  
beznost. Izd. 1, petr. i d. 1. Lekava, Strizant,  
Tun., 1968.

PETROVA, Z. F., SYCHEVSKAYA, V. I. and SOKOLOVA, N. I.

"The Role of Sinanthropic Flies in Transmission of Dysentery Microbes  
and Eggs of the Dwarf Tapeworm in the City of Fergana."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural  
Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of  
Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Uzbek Institute of Malaria and Medical Parasitology (Samarkand)

NAGIYEV, M.F.; PETROVA, Z.G.; TRYAPINA, L.I.; BABAYEVA, A.A.; ALIYEVA, K.Ya.

Effect of some factors on the yield of polymers and on their  
granulometric composition in the suspension polymerization of  
divinylbenzenes. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.2:71-79 '62. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Benzene) (Polymerization) (Particle size determination)

USSR/Kinetics - Combustion. Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis. E-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 1861

Author : M.F. Nagiyev, L.G. Petrova, A.I. Sultancova.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan SSR; Academy of Sciences of UNGR.

Title : Study of Kinetics of Homogeneous Decomposition Reaction of Alkylnitrites (Propylnitrites and Butylnitrites).

Orig Pub : Izv. AN azerbSSR, 1956, No 2, 11-30; Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 109, No 3, 573-575

Abstract : The kinetics of the thermal homogeneous decomposition of propylnitrite and butylnitrite at 20°C to 24°C was studied by pressure changes measured with a metallic membrane with resistance wire tensometers switched into an oscillograph circuit. It was found that the decomposition of both the compounds occurs according to the 1st order. The speed constants of the reaction ( $\text{sec}^{-1}$ ) are  $k = 1.6 \times 10^{-3} \exp[-34700/RT]$  for propylnitrite and  $k = 4.53 \times 10^{-3} \exp[-36200/RT]$  for butyl nitrite.

Card 1/1

- 232 -

L 18951-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T  $P_{c-1}/P_{r-1}/P_{s-1}$  RPL/ASD(n)-3 RM/

S/0316/64/000/001/0037/0042

ACCESSION NO: AP4049422

AUTHOR: Petrova, Z. G.; Babayeva, A. A.; Sadykhova, S. A.; Zeynalova, K. G.; Mirzoyeva, D. I.; Zamanova, E. Yu.

TITLE: A study of relationships governing the copolymerization of divinylbenzenes with styrene using the sodium salt of polyalkylbenzenesulfonic acid as an emulsifying agent.

SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 1, 1964, 37-42

TOPICAL TERMS: copolymerization, emulsifier, polyalkylbenzenesulfonate, divinylbenzene copolymer, styrene copolymer, ion exchange resin, cumene hydroperoxide

ABSTRACT: This work is a continuation of earlier investigations on the adoption of polyalkylbenzenes used for alkylation in the production of high-molecular-weight compounds. The article presents the results of a study of the relationships governing the copolymerization of styrene with the technical-grade fraction of divinylbenzenes, the best ion-exchange resins being obtained from such copolymers. The copolymerization was carried out in the presence of cumene hydroperoxide as the initiator, and the sodium salt of polyalkylbenzenesulfonic acid as the emulsifier, developed at the INKhP under the supervision of M. A. Ashimov. The investigated factors affecting the copolymerization process were the temperature,

I 18951-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4D49422

the initiator and emulsifier concentration, and the duration of the experiment. The optimum values found were a temperature of 90°C, a concentration of cumene hydroperoxide of 2%, a concentration of emulsifier of 0.5%, and a reaction time of 8 hrs. The highest yield of polymers was obtained at low concentrations of divinylbenzenes in the starting mixture. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SDV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2